

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

VOL. VIII—NO. 70.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MEN WHO ARE IN IT

Tariff Battle Begins and McMillan Opens Debate.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE FREE

Tons of It to be Sent Through the Country
Springer's Free Wool Bill—No Cessation of the Flood of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The country will now have a constant flood of tariff talk from the house until the date fixed for the consideration of the Silver bill. The object of these speeches will not be so much to pass new tariff laws as to furnish campaign documents. Speeches made in congress are carried free in the mails, and the machine which distributes this sort of campaign material is to be worked to its full capacity.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee, who has been placed in charge of the tariff since Mr. Springer is no longer able to lead the fight, is a comparatively young man, but one of long congressional experience. He was only about 35 when he entered congress and has been continuously in that body since the beginning of the Forty-sixth congress. He has a strong voice and a quick intellect and is fairly well posted on the tariff subject, and probably the best leader that the democrats have in a contest of this kind. He has an advantage over Mr. Mills, the central figure in the tariff fight, in his coolness and readiness in debate. He is a broad shouldered, well built man with brown mustache, hair carefully combed over the large bald spot atop his well shaped head, and a self possession which enables him to meet every antagonist and hold his own from the standpoint of his party.

Mills the Central Figure.
Mr. Mills, who has heretofore been the central figure in tariff fights, is keeping in the background since his defeat in the speakership contest. Whether he will go into the tariff fight is uncertain. Mr. Mills' personal appearance has been as often described that every reader must have well in mind's eye the bristling grey mustache, scattering locks, round face and well developed figure of the Texas champion of the Cleveland idea. Mr. Ryan, who will also take a hand in the fight, is tall, rather slender, with black mustache and hair, a good voice, but not so apt at repartee as Mr. McMillan. Two men who are also listened to on the tariff, and who are so similar in personal appearance as to be often mistaken for each other, are Mr. Wilson of West Virginia and "Old" Breckinridge of Arkansas. They are probably the most scholarly men on the democratic side. Each is rather below the average size and height, with greyish brown mustache and spectacles.

One of the new men of the house who is expected to take a pretty active part in the tariff discussion is Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska. He is broad shouldered, about five feet ten inches in height, with smooth-shaven face and boyish appearance, keen blue eyes and hair as black as a raven's wing. He has made a careful study of the tariff for his years, but is pretty likely to be tripped up by some of the older members on the republican side before he gets through with it.

Mr. Blaine is Much Better.
WASHINGTON, March 9.—The report sent out that Secretary Blaine is in a critical condition and that his relatives have been summoned to Washington, is absolutely without foundation. Dr. Hyatt, at a late hour tonight, said to the United Press: "I have just left the secretary. His fever has entirely disappeared; his condition is greatly improved, so much so that he will be up attending to his duties as usual in a few days."

Fell Seventy-Five Feet.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 9.—Anton Sörgen, a Swede, met a terrible death today by falling from the bridge across the Mississippi. He was letting down a plank to a barge by a rope, when it caught another plank, throwing it against Sörgen. He was knocked from the bridge and fell seventy-five feet, his head striking the side of the barge. He then sank into the water. As the dead body arose to the surface it was fished out.

Will Cover All Money.
MINNEAPOLIS, March 9.—Today Sullivan received an answer to his telegram sent yesterday to Charles Johnson, his backer, at Hot Springs, directing him to cover Corbett's forfeit. Johnson says he will cover the forfeit tomorrow, and any and all other "bluffers" who desire to make a match can be accommodated as soon as their money is up.

Held for Embezzlement.
PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Nelson F. Evans, director of the defunct Spring Garden National bank, arrested Monday last upon a charge of embezzlement, was given a further hearing today before United States Commissioner Bell, and was held in \$15,000 bail, which was promptly furnished.

Glass Factory Burned.
PITTSBURGH, March 9.—This afternoon a fire of unknown origin totally destroyed the Duncan glass factory, known as factory "D" of the United States Glass company, on Tenth street, north side. Loss \$150,000; insurance \$134,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Springer's Condition.
WASHINGTON, March 9.—The condition of Mr. Springer is much improved. Dr. Vincent, the old family physician, left tonight for home, Springfield, Ill. Unless something unforeseen occurs, Mr. Springer will have speedy convalescence.

Cut His Throat.
UNIONTOWNS, Pa., March 9.—John W. Harmon, a glass cutter, attempted to murder his wife this morning, failing in this he cut his own throat with a penknife, dying in a few minutes.

Didn't Like Wedded Life.
ATLANTA, Ga., March 9.—S. M. Barnett, a son of the ex-secretary of state, after a little more than a year of matrimonial experience, left his wife last Wednesday. It is thought that he went to New Orleans. Mrs. Barnett was a Miss Claudia Hart. She was a pretty girl of 15 when young Barnett told

love with her pretty figure. An elopement followed to the chagrin of both mothers. The affair became the talk of the town. For two nights previous to his abrupt departure Barnett sat up in a chair declining to retire. The young wife publishes it widely that her husband had a female companion in his flight. Mrs. Barnett, sr., defends her son by saying the wife and her mother dogged her son at will.

MADAME DE BARRIOS.
Her Rumored Intended Marriage With a Spanish Marquis.

Mme. De Barrios, who possesses the anomalous charm of being young, beautiful, rich and the mother of eight



children, is said to be on the verge of matrimony again. She will wed, it is said, Jose Martinez de Rhoda, a marquis of Spain, who has inherited many proud titles. He has arrived in New York on the French line steamship La Champagne. Mme. De Barrios denies that she contemplates a second marriage. She is the widow of Gen. Justo Rufino De Barrios, at one time president of Guatemala, who was slain in the battle of Chichuapala on April 2, 1885. Her husband had practically kidnapped her from her home in the highlands of Guatemala and she was married at the age of fourteen years. She is now probably about thirty-two years old. Her father is Juan Aracilio, a commission merchant at No. 161 Pearl street, New York.

Mme. De Barrios has lived in New York since 1886 and as her fortune is estimated at \$100,000, she has naturally been able to entertain handsomely. She gave a fancy dress ball a few years ago that astonished the social world by its magnificence.

BRUTAL MURDER.

An Italian Kills His Wife and Then Himself.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Antonio Cribaro, an Italian living in the rear of No. 82 Ewing street, this morning brutally murdered his wife, and then killed himself.

Cribaro was jealous of his wife. He had not been home for several days, and during his absence his wife had been sleeping downstairs in another apartment. About 9 o'clock this morning Cribaro returned, and going upstairs began washing his hands. His wife heard him walking around and went up to see him. As she stepped into the room Cribaro caught sight of her, and drawing a large revolver, shot her dead. She fell with her head partly under the bed, and the flowing blood covered the dirty floor. Thinking probably that his work had not been fully accomplished, the murderer secured a hatchet and buried it in the woman's head. It was found in that position.

As soon as the shot was fired several neighbors ran up stairs and met Cribaro coming out of the room. He still carried the smoking revolver in his right hand, and pushing the people aside rapidly descended toward the yard. The murderous Italian then made his way into the area-way between the two houses, and unsuccessfully endeavored to kill himself with the revolver. The bullet entered his neck under the jaw, but did not prove fatal. He then drew a stiletto and slashed his throat till he dropped dead.

STOLE NEARLY \$35,000.

A Bookkeeper Pilfers to Aid Keepers of Policy Shops.

NEW YORK, March 9.—William A. Loze, who was a prisoner at police headquarters tonight, has been playing policy since May, 1890, and to do it he embezzled \$31,802.36 from Molleson Brothers, paper dealers, No. 18 Beekman street, by whom he had for many years been employed as confidential bookkeeper. Of the money he took, Loze has now only a little over \$500. For this he has endured three years of racking anxiety of mind, has sacrificed home, friends and good name, and now awaits a convict's stripes. Inspector Byrnes was so deeply impressed by Loze's story that today he organized and carried out a wholesale raid on the policy shops where Loze had lost and won money. He says he will continue the crusade until he has closed every one of them. Molleson Bros. for a considerable time have been puzzled to understand why their profits were so small. Finally they started an investigation, and were amazed to find that Loze had been systematically robbing them. His complete control over the books had enabled him to falsify them with little chance of detection.

WILD TIMES AT MEMPHIS

The Male Population Prepared for Further Trouble.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—There is fear of further trouble tonight. One hundred and fifty men armed with Winchester are watching the negroes in the suburbs while the entire police force is on duty. The bodies of the three negroes have been taken charge of by friends, hundreds of negroes are now gathering in front of their homes. At the jail everything is quiet. Tonight the details of the killing were learned from one of the lynchers. "We stood McDowell, Shaw and Steward side by side, then passed a moment when we fired on them. McDowell lunged forward, having received the contents of four guns in the neck and head. We then complied with their request and turned the bodies toward the west and left." General Carnes, the commander, offered to call the military to arms, but Judge Dubois curtly informed him he would see that order was preserved.

Only One Man Escaped.

LONDON, March 9.—The German steamer *Mosina*, from London for Marseilles, was wrecked off Solly, and only one of her crew of twenty six men escaped.

MOULTON IS CHOSEN

To Head the Peoples' Party Ticket.

J. H. WELTON FOR TREASURER

Wrangle Over Resolutions—The Tons of Them Too Bitter—They are Tabled. Other Nominations.

The city convention of the people's party to nominate candidates for city officers was called to order in the circuit court room last evening by Ralph Treat, chairman of the city committee, who called William Tee to the chair as temporary chairman. W. C. Robertson was chosen temporary secretary. The following committees were announced by the chair:

Committee on Credentials—Tazelaar, Geo. Dean, Robert G. Reavely, Julius Faaber, Nicholas Walters. Committee on order of business and permanent organization—John Burrows, William E. Foote, Geo. Thomas, Frank DeBar, and Charles M. Peterson.

The convention adjourned to give the committees time to prepare their reports. When the convention reassembled the chairman of the committee on credentials reported 166 delegates, composed of representatives from the farmers' alliance and the people's party entitled to seats. There were also several representatives from the local labor unions. One hundred and forty adherents of the new amalgamation answered to the roll call. The report was accepted.

The committee on order of business and permanent organization reported that the temporary organization be made permanent, and that the report of the committee on resolutions be followed by the nomination of candidates for city officers. The report was accepted. Secretary Robertson read the report of the committee on resolutions. The resolutions were as follows:

1. The present condition of servitude in the sweating-dens and prison-ridden mills, mines and factories, which is a system of white slavery, a thousand times more disgraceful to be submitted to by white free-born citizens, than what it possibly could have been felt by colored humanity born in hereditary bondage.

2. The forced subordination of a community, like this of our great and beloved city, to the dictation and iron-clad rule of a single street railway magnate, who even does not, according to his "the public be damned" theory, deign to reside among us, and sustained in his hideous and abominable position by a combine of treacherous servants of the people, for whose existence and support we, the working classes, are taxed from our paltry and starvation wages to the very limit of its tenability.

3. The partiality in adjustment of justice and arrest between the so-called high and low classed prostitution, club-saloons, and gambling strong-holds.

4. The line of demarcation between plutocracy and pauperism drawn capriciously, even after our souls have been wrung dry, and the tribunal of eternal justice, by placing a six-foot board fence upon our cemetery.

5. The speculation in awarding contracts for city, county, or state improvements to scheming contractors at enormous private profits, which, if worked by day labor and upon the eight-hour system, under the supervision of a competent and honest city officer, would furnish work to many unemployed, gave greater satisfaction by the work performed to the property owner and taxpayer, and still would be at least cost than under the present private contract system.

6. To guard against the possible existence of a plotting combine among the officers of our municipal government, in order to perpetuate their terms in office.

7. To guard against the distribution of unwholesome vituals and only to the needy poor.

8. To not allowing a distinction to be made by our guardians of the peace in arresting a drunken tramp on the commons, or a drunken plutocrat at a street corner or brothel.

9. To guard against unlawful arrest of peaceful citizens from their dwellings at midnight hours.

10. To guard against the possible conspiracy of arranging a supposed riot in times of rightful demands by the laboring and mechanical classes.

11. To repudiate and vindicate ourselves of the contemptible stigma branded upon us at a meeting of employers and non-producing citizens held at the Board of Trade rooms and sanctioned by a manifestation of unbounded applause as being a pack of "unlicensed dogs."

12. To effectuate city and county improvements, which will, as much as possible, give employment to city and the county's idling laboring classes.

Give Their Verdict.

13. And further to suggest, promote and act upon all other measures which are in favor and essential to the welfare of the masses; we, the laboring and producing classes of this great commonwealth, will tonight give our verdict by nominating our contingent of municipal officers, as is required by statute at the expiration of time of holding such offices by the present incumbents, and of men who have pledged themselves in honor bound to enforce the above demands of the masses. The time has also arrived when we are bound to give to the silent members of the reform organizations, trades unions, and the masses at large, an account of the labor performed by the committee appointed to investigate the political affiliation and principles of the men whose names we wish to present to this body as nominees for the respective offices, and solicit your approval through the ballot. By aid of the utmost diligence, perseverance and silence during our labor in acquiring our candidates, we have rigidly adhered to the principles which we considered to be the backbone of all our reform organizations, namely non-affiliation and non-fusion with either of the old political parties. Their efficiency for the respective offices when elected.

Stand for the Demand of Labor.

Their clean record, as citizens or ex-officio officers, and their business qualifications. Integrity, honesty, veracity, and above all to stand unswervingly with us for the demands of the laboring classes as cited before; in other words, for the elevation of the masses and the recognition of the working classes, as is our aim and expressed in the platform contrasted and promulgated to the people of these United States at the St. Louis convention on the 22d day of February, 1892, and approved by the different reform organizations of this city.

When a motion was made to accept the resolutions, Frank DeBar arose and strenuously objected to the passage of expressions of such nonsense, and Ed Burfoot, admitted to citizenship yesterday, thought the denunciatory expressions contained in the resolutions would prove a disgrace to the workmen of the city if adopted by the convention. He was not in favor of adopting expressions smacking of communism or anarchism.

Frank DeBar thought the resolutions appropriately set forth the wrongs of the working class, and that the interests of that class demanded that the people should know how they feel. Dan Phillips then tried to get the floor, but C. C. Howell was recognized, and the angry delegate took his coat and hat and was about to leave the room. He was pacified by the chairman and remained.

Mr. Howell thought the resolutions should be adopted, as the laboring class in this city had been greatly oppressed.

Alex. Fyfe was in favor of discarding the "slandorous portions of the resolutions," and the substitution of a set of resolutions asking for reform in the city government, and for purifying the city hall. At the conclusion of the harangue Delegate Thomas moved that the resolutions be laid on the table. A rising vote was called for, and the motion was carried by a vote of 81 to 12.

The nomination of candidates for mayor was then in order. Geo. Dean nominated J. E. Rice, of the Bridge street house. Geo. G. Stoketele nominated L. V. Moulton, and Dennis L. Rodgers nominated I. C. Levi. Delegate Klever withdrew the name of I. C. Levi. The nominations were then closed.

The first ballot resulted as follows: J. E. Rice, 49; G. G. Stoketele, 24; Dennis L. Rodgers, 4; I. C. Levi, 2; L. V. Moulton, 47. A formal ballot was ordered, which resulted, J. E. Rice, 49; L. V. Moulton, 59; G. G. Stoketele, 5. Mr. Moulton was declared nominated. A motion was made to declare the nomination unanimous, but it was objected to.

Nominations were then called for the office of city treasurer. Joseph W. Welton was the only candidate presented and the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the convention for him. Delegates Dennison, Moore and Fyfe were sent after Mr. Moulton. Delegates Reavely, Cowles and Tazelaar were appointed to present Mr. Welton.

Nominations for a director of the poor were then invited and Delegate Phillips nominated William G. Hyde, C. C. Howell nominated Frank DeBar, but Mr. DeBar declined to run, and nominated George Dean. W. G. Hyde withdrew his name and seconded the nomination of George Dean. Frank G. Taylor was among the candidates presented. The first ballot resulted as follows: George Dean 90, Frank G. Taylor 16, and W. G. Hyde 2. The vote was then formal and Mr. Dean declared the nominee.

At this point in the proceedings Mr. Welton was brought before the convention and accepted the nomination in a brief statement of his reasons for endorsing the people's party platform. Delegate Fyfe asked that the order of business be suspended as he had a set of resolutions which he wished to present to take the place of those tabled, but the motion was voted down.

Candidates for the office of police court clerk were then placed in nomination. The names of C. C. Howell, Alexander Fyfe, Wallace Watson, Jacob Tazelaar and Henry Klever were presented to the convention. The first ballot resulted: Wallace B. Watson, 59, Alex. Fyfe, 22, and Jacob Tazelaar, 14.

Mr. Moulton, the candidate for mayor, appeared before the convention and accepted the nomination in well chosen words. At the close of Mr. Moulton's speech of acceptance, the convention nominated a candidate for membership of the board of equalization and review. The names presented were those of Alex. Fyfe and John A. Lemon. The first informal ballot resulted as follows: John A. Lemon, 99; Alex. Fyfe, 13. The ballot was declared formal and Mr. Lemon was made the nominee.

World's Endorse Hydrum.

Candidates for the office of justice of the peace were C. C. Howell and Justice A. Hydrum. The nomination of Justice Hydrum was opposed by J. R. Dennison, who did not think fusion advisable. The first informal ballot resulted as follows: Charles C. Howell, 108, J. U. Smith, 1. Mr. Howell was declared the nominee of the convention. The candidate accepted the nomination.

The nominations having been completed, Alex. Fyfe was given permission to present his resolutions. They were to the effect that corruption and fraud are apparent in the municipal government and that it should be purified. Professor Cartwright introduced a resolution that it was the sense of the convention that all aldermen belonging to the people's party should refuse to accept passes from the Consolidated Street Railroad company. Mr. Fyfe's and Professor Cartwright's resolutions were adopted.

ALMA'S OUTLOOK.

Dr. Lancashire Tells what a Flourishing Town it is.

Dr. J. H. Lancashire of Saginaw, medical director of the Wright sanitarium at Alma, was a guest at the Morton yesterday. Dr. Lancashire is not only a brilliant young physician, but he is a genial, all round good fellow as well. "The sanitarium is in excellent condition," he said. "Everything points to the best it has ever had. Arrangements are being made now to accommodate the summer's trade. There will be no addition to the sanitarium. The one made a year ago will be sufficient, but several minor improvements will be made."

"There are other things that Alma is proud of besides the sanitarium. Her college is growing, and is very prosperous for so young an institution. It already has 200 students, and has not been running five years. It has a library of 12,000 volumes, and its faculty contains some very scholarly and some very energetic men. Its students, as a class, will unquestionably compare favorably with those of any similar institution in the country."

"I saw something this morning which convinced me that Alma's fame had gone abroad in the land, and that her reputation was built upon more than one foundation. At the depot this morning I saw a large jar of butter on the platform and noticed that it was consigned to Justice Brown of the United States supreme court. On inquiry I found that he purchased all his butter direct from Alma. That shows what kind of an agricultural community they have there. Let us make butter for the supreme court and we don't care who gets the postage."

The D. L. & N. system has done a wonderful amount towards building up the towns along its line, and Alma has been especially benefited. Instead of saving us on rates, it gave the Alma shippers practically a Grand Rapids tariff. It has done much to advance the interests of the sanitarium. That recent meeting of Michigan passenger agents there was due to the efforts of Mr. DeBar, and every man who was there spoke enthusiastically of the town. All of them asked for some of our printed matter and promised to distribute it. The railroad policy of Mr. DeBar is in my opinion a model of shrewdness. He had the foresight to see that the road couldn't develop unless the cities along the road did. In accordance with that idea he has boomed the towns, and now his road will share the profit."

Art Gallery Burned.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—The collection of paintings, steel engravings and miscellaneous art works in the store gallery of Hubel & Yonhard valued at over \$30,000 was destroyed by fire tonight. Damage to building, \$9000; fully insured.

FROM THE WEST

An Oregon Lumberman Talks of His Western Home.

ACOUNTRY FULL OF BIGTIMBER

His State Will Support Alger as a Presidential Candidate—Blaine Was Their First Choice.

George M. Brower of Portland, Ore., arrived at the Morton yesterday afternoon. Mr. Brower is a heavy lumberman on the coast, and was formerly a resident of Mt. Pleasant, this state. Mr. Brower didn't make any attempt to conceal his enthusiasm for the slope and never blushed during the time he was enlightening it. "Portland's a great—in fact a wonderful city," he remarked. "It's going to be the great metropolis of the northwest, and divide the trade of the Pacific slope with San Francisco. Its growth during the past year has been astonishing—marvelous, you might say. Business on the coast has been the dearest ever known for years. The other cities that made such gigantic strides during the past two years were comparatively lifeless. They weren't even at a standstill in fact, but were going backwards all the time. Nevertheless during this same time Portland continued to grow as never before. It wasn't any boom growth either; for it would have been impossible to institute a boom under the commercial conditions. It was a good, healthy development."

"The principal reason for this is probably due to the commercial features that Portland possesses. It is the terminus of the great trunk lines of the northwest, and the amount of shipping done there is immense. This is increasing every year, and insures a permanent development to the city. So long as there is a western carrying trade so long must Portland be active. Its harbor is unsurpassed and that is where it has the advantage of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane Falls, and other commercial rivals."

"The lumber business at Portland is good, too. That is what drew me out there. The timber is a kind of mountain fir. It is not so heavy and pitchy as our Norway pine, and grows much larger. As an example, during the two years I have operated there we averaged to cut about 12,000,000 a year, and the logs in that 24,000,000 averaged 1208 feet apiece. You can form an idea of what that means when you consider that the average pine cut in Michigan today won't average 200 feet to the log, and some of it won't average anything except a shovel full of saw dust. I have sold out my lumber interests there, although I wasn't at all anxious to do so; but a man came along and asked me what I would take for the outfit. I told him, having no idea that he would accept; but he did so and I had to let go."

"Politics out our way? Well, I should say we did have politics. Next to the best country in the whole continent. We congratulate ourselves on the quality and quantity of the politics we keep on top of. We want Alger for president—Russell A. Alger of the state of Michigan—an every republican on the slope will throw up his hat when he reads that the general has announced himself to be a candidate. Blaine was probably the slope's first choice for president, but now that he is out of the race Alger is its candidate. Of course, the Pacific states haven't any sympathy toward President Harrison. They appreciate his services to the country; but for some reason or other he doesn't exactly appeal to them. There seems to be no warm political sympathy between his policy and their interests."

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Dean of the Woman's College.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 9.—Miss Julia E. Buckley, a principal of the Plainfield public school system, has just accepted the position as dean of the woman's college of the Chicago University. She will enter upon her new duties October 1. Miss Buckley is a New England bred woman, was born in Stamford, Conn., about forty years ago, was educated at Mount Holyoke, and came to Plainfield in 1872.

LaSalle County Women Organize.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 9.—Mrs. W. F. Gould of Moline, one of the members of the Illinois Women's Exposition board, organized the LaSalle County Women's Columbian Exposition club here today. Mrs. Thomas D. Catlin was elected president, and Mrs. Ed Swift, treasurer.

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BLAICKER'S OPINIONS.

He Discusses the Political Situation in Michigan.

The Hon. R. B. Blacker, of Manistee, secretary of state, dined at the Morton yesterday, on his way home from Lansing, where he had been to look after the interests of his department. "Matters are all right down at Lansing," he said. "It is quiet there, and there isn't anything especially new in connection with the state department."

"Find anything new in state politics?" asked the reporter.

"Well, no; I didn't run across anything strikingly new. The republicans are contemplating state politics just as present, now that General Alger has come out with announcement of his candidacy. So far as the democrats of Michigan are concerned, I don't know that they have any unanimous choice. In fact I'm confident they haven't. Mr. Hill has a strong local following in Detroit. I understand that William G. Thompson will do what he can to throw the vote of the Michigan delegation to Hill. Mr. Dickinson will probably make an equally hard fight in behalf of Cleveland. In Detroit they are well matched, but I don't think Hill stands so well throughout the state as Cleveland does. In fact the latter is far in the lead. If the nomination comes west, I think Michigan will support Ross. He is a strong man and a popular one. Palmer is a good man, but the fact that he is already a United States senator will work against him, and that, coupled with his advanced age and the doubtfulness of Illinois, makes him a less desirable man than Governor Ross. Still, if the Chicago Herald's influence can nominate him, he will surely get it."

Gossip of the Lobby.

G. W. Tickell, buyer for Donaldson, the great furniture dealer in Minneapolis, is at the Morton. "We have to come to Grand Rapids for goods," said Mr. Tickell. "Your people are certainly leaders in this grade of goods. Last year we sold \$2,000,000 worth of goods, and this year want to double it. The outlook for business is excellent."

James Hrasington, the Hart lawyer, is at the Morton. Mr. Hrasington will soon remove to this city. He expected to have been here permanently by this time, but is making arrangements to take a trip to England in the very near future. He has inherited a matter of \$2400 by the death of an uncle and will go to look after it.

A. Malby of the wholesale grocery firm of Malby, Brotherton & Co., Bay City, and the Hon. Archibald McDonald, a prominent lawyer of Bay City, are at the Morton. Mr. Malby has a suit in the United States court, and Mr. McDonald is looking after it for him.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderheyden, Mrs. A. J. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Webber, Miss Louise Naan and Miss Laura L. Irish, comprised a party from Ionia who came to see Bernhardt. They were guests at the New Livingston.

Dr. Hugh J. Shank of the Soldiers' home board, who is now a guest at Sweet's, just returned from a trip to Europe and announces that his health is fully recovered.

Mrs. George Sprinkle of Owosso, a milliner, is in the city selecting her spring stock, and is a guest at the New Livingston.

M. Hancock of the firm of M. Hancock & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at Laporte, Indiana, arrived at Sweet's last night.

A. V. McAlvey, one of Manistee's prominent attorneys, was a guest at the Morton yesterday.

A. W. Crubb, a Detroit passenger agent, was among the Michigan men who arrived at Sweet's yesterday.

George Stickney, cashier of the Grand Haven National bank, was at the New Livingston last night.

R. C. Stevens and E. B. Cooledge, Chicago railroad men, are guests at Sweet's.

Charles B. Gallup of the Gallup Furniture company, Denver, Col., is at the Morton.

Dr. A. B. Grant, a prominent physician of Ionia, was at the Morton last night.

Otto Kitzinger, the well-known Manistee lumberman, is at the Morton.

T. C. Oliver of London, England, is a guest at the Morton.

DR. H. M. SCUDDER.

The Windy City Physician Who is Accused of Murder.

Dr. H. M. Scudder, his cell in the Detention hospital in Chicago, emphatically denies that he murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. F. H. Dunton, and earnestly asserts that his arrest was the result of a diabolical plot concocted by the wife's relatives.

Dr. Scudder, when questioned about the case, denies any knowledge of it, and when the matter was brought up before Judge Brown, at the insanity court, it was continued. Opinion is divided at the hospital on the insanity question, the doctor's attendant pronouncing it a clever sham.

F. H. Dunton, husband of the deceased, is administrator of a will from which Dr. Scudder's wife is excluded, and another will in which she is mentioned is declared by Dunton to be a forgery.

Dr. Henry M. Scudder was graduated in Brooklyn nearly twenty years ago. His father, the Rev. H. M. Scudder, was one of the most famous preachers in Brooklyn, and had charge at one time of the Central Congregational church. He was finally called to the pastorate of Plymouth church, where he remained for several years, and then went to Japan to join his son, the Rev. Doremus Scudder, and daughter Kate, who were doing missionary work there. The daughter died, and Dr. Scudder, sr., his wife, and the Rev. Doremus Scudder returned to this country. They have since lived in Chicago. The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Jersey City Tabernacle, is another son. He married a sister of Surgeon Geo. E. Abbott, of Brooklyn.

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